

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

THE SUPREME COURT
11 MAY 1885

VOL. XLI. No. 6796.

號九月五十八百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

日五月三年西乙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ADEMEI PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLER & CO., Merchant Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Macao.

CHINA.—Messer A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Canton, Quonlon & Co., Foochow, Hing & Co., Shanghai, Lane, Crawford & CO., and Kelly & Walsh, Yokohama, Lane, Crawford & CO., and Kelly & CO.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their annual balance.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked on Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong, May 7, 1885.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Act 1862 to 1883.)

CAPITAL.—\$2,000,000 IN 200,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

REGISTERED OFFICE, 40 THREADNEELE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: In INDIA, JAPAN, CHINA and the COLONIES.

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH, LONDON & BRANCHES.

DATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 1/2 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Credits granted, Remittances, Exchanges, Loans, and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION PURCHASED.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong, March 25, 1885.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—\$7,500,000

RESERVE FUND.—\$4,400,000

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS.—\$ 400,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.—\$7,500,000

COURE OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—F. D. SASOON.

Deputy Chairman.—A. M. M. CO., M. G. GEORGE, E. H. HOPKINSON, E. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Hon. W. KESWICK, E. P. McEWEN, E. E. SASOON, E. E. SASOON.

Chief Manager, Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

Manager, Shanghai, E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Draws granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong, February 28, 1885.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

DURING Mr. FREDERICK DODWELL'S Absence, Mr. THOMAS MASTERS DERMER will TAKE CHARGE of our Business here, and SIGN our Firm's Procurations.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Hongkong, May 8, 1885.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED my self in CANTON and MACAO, as TEA INSPECTOR and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT under the Style and Title of E. W. MITCHELL & CO.

EDWARD W. MITCHELL

Canton, 10th April, 1885.

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A BONUS of 15 per cent. upon Contributions for the Year 1884 has THIS DAY been declared.

WARNANTS may be had on application at the above Office on and after the 15th PROXIMO.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, April 25, 1885.

NOTICE.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO., Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NATURAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOYAGEUR'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RITONAL'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, CHISTELE & CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY,

in great variety.

DIAMONDS

DIAMON JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at very moderate prices.

Hongkong, May 3, 1885.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA HOTEL, Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS extensive and well appointed establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the City, commands a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The Rooms are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurbished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East.

The accommodation and service of every kind will be found to be of the best description.

An ample and varied TABLE d'Hôte is always prepared and served in the spacious large Dining Hall.

The Hotel also contains handsome and comfortable reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

The Hotel is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and good service.

Continental languages are spoken.

MESSRS. DORABEE AND HING KEE, PROPRIETORS.

Hongkong, September 15, 1884.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A First Interim BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT. upon Contributions for the Year 1884 has THIS Day been declared.

WARNANTS may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after MONDAY, the 18th Instant.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4, 1885.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at the Society's Head Office, No. 15, Praya Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the Eighteenth day of May, 1885, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, when it is intended to propose a Resolution (in lieu of Article No. 30) for Subdividing the present Shares; and for providing for the proportion to be credited as Paid up on all the Shares of the Society; also Resolutions for Amending Article No. 31, and for raising the number of Shares that may be held, for providing for the application of the Funds, &c., for eliminating the Net of One, &c., mentioned in Article No. 62, and altering Article No. 63 to meet such alteration and the Assets in case of dissolution. Copies of the intended Resolutions may be seen by any Shareholder at the Society's Office at any time before the date of Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4, 1885.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,

N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4, 1885.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,

N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4, 1885.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 6796.—MAY 9, 1885.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE MOVED INTO THEIR NEW PREMISES

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

QUEENS ROAD CENTRAL,

AND ARE RESELLING

STORES and other RETAIL ARTICLES

at the lowest possible prices

FOR CASH,

and giving the benefits of the Co-operative Store system to the public without the necessity of Membership. Detailed Prices will be furnished on application.

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S

OILMAN'S STORES.

JOHN MOORE & SONS, LIMITED,

OILMAN'S STORES.

J. T. MORTON'S

OILMAN'S STORES.

MACONNACHE BROTHERS'

Lawson's

OILMAN'S STORES.

AMERICAN

OILMAN'S STORES.

WINES, &c.

CHATEAU MAIGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pinta & quarts.

LAKE GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SACONNE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACONNE'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.

FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOOD'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOILLY PRAT & CO.'S VERMOUTH.

JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKY.

MARSALA.

EASTERN AMERICAN CIDE.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SCHAFFNER, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

TO LET, from 1st MAY.

SHOPS and GODDOWNS, and STORES, at No. 55 QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, (opposite the Temperance Hall), also BEDROOMS, SERVANTS and KITCHEN ACCOMMODATION.

Apply to—

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1885.

572

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL, THEORETICAL AND POPULAR ASPECTS,

BY

ERNEST J. EITEL, PH.D., TUNING.

THIRD EDITION.

REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.

Price, \$1.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1884.

1398

THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF LOGAN AT CANTON, which appeared in the China Mail has been printed in PAMPHLET FORM, and is now on Sale.

Hongkong, October 3, 1883.

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP ANADYR.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo per Steamships

Inveray and Matapan, from London and Antwerp, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 13th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at 1 cent, per package per diem.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire-Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 5, 1885.

741

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Arratoon Apcar having arrived

from the above Ports, Consigned

of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby informed that all claims must be made immediately, as claims will not be entertained after the 15th Instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1885.

734

Insurances.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 2 per cent, not premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

938

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protestation will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposal or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1881.

100

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1730.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5000 at reduced rates.

HOLLAND, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

496

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Hongkong, November 5, 1883.

855

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,

Hongkong, January 3, 1882.

14

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, or

comprising—

VAMES, JARS, BOWLS, ENAMELED WARE,

IVORY CARVINGS, TORTOISE SHELL WARE, SANDBALLO WARE, BLACKWOOD CARVED BOXES, IVORY FANS, LACQUERED TABLES, WORK BOXES, CIGAR CASES and JEWELLERY BOXES.

EMBROIDERED SILK SCREENS on BLACK-

WOOD CARVED FRAMES and STANDS, SILK EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, BED COVERS and SCARFS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 9, 1885.

769

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 13th May, 1885, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, —

AN ASSORTMENT OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS, &c., &c.

comprising—

VAMES, JARS, BOWLS, ENAMELED WARE,

IVORY CARVINGS, TORTOISE SHELL WARE,

SANDBALLO WARE, BLACKWOOD CARVED

BOXES, IVORY FANS, LACQUERED TABLES,

WORK BOXES, CIGAR CASES and JEWELLERY

BOXES.

EMBROIDERED SILK SCREENS on BLACK-

WOOD CARVED FRAMES and STANDS,

SILK EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, BED COVERS

and SCARFS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

THE CHINA MAIL

ODEE OF MUSICAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—5TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
Matins.—Veni, Farnum; Psalms, Wic'en;
Eliye, Monk; Folton; Te Deum;
Stainer in U; Jubilate, Quasimodo; An-
them, 'O rest in the Lord'; solo, 'Cast thy burden' (corde), from Men-
delsohn's 'Lieder'; Hymn 142.
Evening.—Psalms, God's Wishes, Croft
and Croft; Magnificat; Nunc Dis-
missit; Pax Tenuis, (Stainer); Anthem,
'Thine O Lord' in the Greatmass
(Kont); Hymns, 294 & 447.

We hear that Mr C. P. Chater has purchased the wreck of the steamer *Zefiro*, as she now lies stranded, for £20,000.

THE United States gunboat *Palos*, Com-
mander Nelson, arrived here from Shang-
hai this afternoon.

QUOTATIONS for Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank shares in London are now £63, an
advance of £1 having been made within
the last few days.

THE M. M. Co.'s steamship *Djennah*, with
the next French and Australian mails, left
Singapore for Saigon and this port to-day,
at noon.

We observe in the Consular Appropriation
Bill passed by the last Congress that the
American Consulate at Ningpo has been
abolished.

H. B. M.'s corvette *Champion* left here
yesterday evening for Port Hamilton and
Nagasaki, taking with her a quantity of
stores and ammunition for the ships up
north.

There appears to be reason to believe that
the fire on Thursday morning last at the
mashed at the village of Tai Hang was not
the result of accident, but that the erection
was maliciously set fire to. Suspicion fell
upon two men, brothers, one of whom had
been heard to threaten an act of the kind.
This man is at present missing but the
brother has been arrested and was charged
yesterday at the Police Court, with being
concerned in maliciously and feloniously
setting fire to the mashed. The case was
remanded, as the Inspector in charge of the
case was unable to appear.

A number of publications issued by the
Headquarters of the Salvation Army, have
just been sent to us. The most important
of these is a record of the army's war in
1884, by the founder of the movement,
W. B. Booth, and a few facts given in the
opening chapter shows that this wonderful
organisation is increasing both in popu-
larity and extent. In the United King-
dom its progress has been astonishing.
When the campaign of the year was
opened the army consisted of 103 corps
and 201 officers abroad; at its close
there were 265 corps and 507 officers
besides 90 cadets in training outside the
United Kingdom. The open-air battle
fought during the year amounted to be-
tween 265,000 and 275,000, and it is satis-
factory to note that the instances in which
the proceedings have been interfered with
or interrupted by rowdies have been much
less frequent than they were in former
years. Whatever may be said against the
aim and tenets of the organisation, the
means which they employ to urge on the
cause, the opposition, often cruel to bar-
barity, aimed against them was cowardly
and disgraceful in the extreme. For the
most part the means employed by the
Salvationists are legitimate, though some-
what sensational, and might if disproved of
all, be condemned in an equally legiti-
mate way. In the book named, viz. 'The
Salvation War, 1884,' the history of the
progress and experiences of the army in
England, France, Sweden, the United States,
Canada, India, Australia, is recorded in
temperate and unostentatious language.
The book should prove valuable as a record
of a part of the history of the most wonder-
ful religious effort of the present century.
At the end of the book are given the
accounts of the army for the year and from
the general summary we observe that dona-
tions to the extent of £74,000 were received,
£19,000 were expended on the spiritual
fund, whatever that may be, and the
remainder in the purchase and con-
struction of new buildings, &c. A bro-
chure entitled *All about the Salvation Army*,
defines what the force is, states its objects
and history, and gives complete informa-
tion regarding its working. Another pam-
phlet contains Mrs Booth's lecture on 'How
to exalt the Masses,' and an appendix giving
the balance sheets of the army for the past
ten years, with a short article written on
the view of proving that the army is a good
investment, and if the statements made be
true, there can be no doubt but that the
finances of the organisation are being used
in a strictly honest and profitable manner
for the good of the body. A fourth pam-
phlet tells of the work being done in India.
It is written by Mr H. W. Fry.

Sara Bernhardt and her creditors are making a strong effort to reverse the interdict
against the production of 'Theodora' in
London. Bernhardt has written a character-
istic letter, in which she expresses the
hope that she may yet be allowed to play
'Theodora' in England, and says she is
sure the British officials will not force their
similar code of morals so far as to prevent
the performance.

PEOPLES who are prone to swear when pray-
ers for rain or for victories are offered up in
Church should turn their attention to the
Rev. John Hunter of Hull. This worthy
ecclesiastic evidently considered that the
Litanies is not comprehensive enough, and
so he has just issued a revised version of

his own. In this he prays not only for the
Royal Family and bishops, priests and
deacons, but, with a solicitude which is al-
most touching, includes 'editors of news-
papers.' Truth.

Messrs. Stout, Meadowcroft & Co., of
New York, are now supplying a curious
little electrical screw pin. It consists of a
miniature Edison electrical lamp, attached
to a pin, which is fastened in the scarf or
necktie. A couple of fine wires lead from
the lamp to a small battery, made in the
form of a hook and carried in the pocket.
By touching a button, also arranged in
one's pocket, the necktie lamp is instantly
lighted, and continues to glow as long as the
button is pressed. The battery becomes exhaust-
ed after considerable use, but may be
easily replenished. *Scientific American.*

Buenos Ayres, March 20.—A rupture be-
tween the Uruguay Government and the
Vaticans is imminent, owing to the orders
of the Government for the arrest of priests
who preach against the Government's atti-
tude in regard to civil marriage. The
Bishop declared he could not accept the
judgment of police officers as to what ser-
vices would come under the ban of the law
and merit punishment by imprisonment,
and he has consequently directed the
priests not to preach in any church upon
any subject. The Bishop has also asked M.
L'Amore, Apostolic Delegate resident in
this city, to intervene.

It is highly problematical, says the
World, if anything can well surpass the
extraordinary exhibition by Roberts, the
billiard champion in his match of 10,000 up
with Taylor, in which he conceded 3,000
points start. Notwithstanding that Taylor,
in two breaks, had made in the same evening,
scored more than 1,300 points, he was
easily beaten at the end. Never in any
match yet played has such persistently high
scoring been seen, nor anything so rapid.
On two occasions did Roberts score 1000
points in fifty-one minutes, the previous record
being well over the hour; 500 being
once run up in twenty-one minutes, and
later on in twenty minutes only. Roberts's
rate of scoring when on the spot was nice
strokes per minute, in some cases even
faster. Amongst other extraordinary feats
he continually screwed back off the red, on
the spot, from ten to twenty-four times
consecutively, and on one remarkable occasion,
on Thursday, he did so sixty-one times
in succession. Such a performance
would seem incredible had it not been wit-
nessed by at least hundred persons. It
is well worthy of notice that on each occasion
of a run of 'screw-backs' being made,
it was always from the right-hand side of
the table.

In the account published by the
Japan Mail of the launch of the *Katsu agi-kan*
the other day at Yokosuka, there is men-
tioned a very wide departure from one of
the most time-honoured institutions on
similar occasions in England. The regula-
tory bottle was absent, and in its place ap-
peared a cage containing a dove, which was
released by the Imperial Prince who
Katsu agi-kan commenced to glide towards the
water. It may, perhaps, be objected that
however suitable doves might be in the
case of a merchant vessel, these omens
of peace are hardly in keeping with a man-
of-war, but as a matter of fact Hachiman,
the God of War, here claims the dove as
his own. At all events the idea is much
above the clumsy smashing of a bottle from
which the original contents have as fre-
quently happened—been previously abstracted
by some highly practical mechanic, who
objects to a wifful waste of sound lignes and
the water he substitutes them through an
orifice carefully made in the hollow of the
bottle will answer equally well.

ACCORDING to the *Organ for Oekhanda*, an
interesting trial was lately made in St.
Petersburg with a new illuminating material,
called pyronaphtha, which is destined,
it is considered, to take the place of kerosene.
This is a new illuminating oil, absolutely
free from danger of fire. An exper-
iment was made as to the power which
pyronaphtha has of extinguishing fire,
and it was found that burning kerosene
was easily put out by it. Pyronaphtha,
can, however, itself be extinguished by water.
It is a product of the distillation of
naphtha residue, of which large quantities
remain from the Baku distillation of pet-
roleum. From these illuminating gas is
produced and likewise pyronaphtha. The
idea would seem to have hitherto been carried
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Prof. Beilstein, has examined pyronaphtha,
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THE LATE GEN. GORDON.

A GRAPHIC PEN PICTURE OF THE FALLEN HERO OF KHARTOUM.

An estimate of his character by one who knew him and served with him.—His imperious will.—How he came to be in the Sudan.—Not a religious fanatic.

Thomands who now saw Gordon and who have known the reputation of his personal life have heard with true sorrow his death. To me it comes like a personal loss for I know him well, and he had been a kind friend. Although I well know of the peril of his situation my faith in his resources kept no hope of his final escape. It seems opportune to try to make public some definite ideas of the man and his mission, and perhaps to correct some misconceptions of his character. In the autumn of 1876, when Gordon wished to have the Khedive's Equatorial provinces, I was ordered up, at his own request, to command in his absence. At that time I had already served twenty months in the Sudan and was then in Darfour. Later, when Gordon came out as Governor-General of the Sudan, the Equatorial Provinces were added to that government and I was confirmed in his old command. Thus, through personal and official correspondence and intercourse, I thoroughly understood the position in the various countries of the Darfour, Nubia, and the Sudan, somewhat intimately.

He was unimpressive, and at the time of his death was fifty-two years old. In person he was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, of light but athletic figure. He was a fine horseman, a powerful swimmer, a good shot and has given evidence known to the world of extraordinary physical endurance. When I first saw him, in January, 1874, his complexion was fresh and his hair brown and curling closely. When I saw him last, in April, 1878, his face had become thin and sallow and his hair quite grey. He had a noble head, and his blue eyes were singularly clear and piercing. His open and direct gaze seemed to look through and through one. His mouth was resolute, but his whole expression was very animated and mobile. His manner and speech were quiet and abrupt, often brusque, and often given in even tones. He dressed plainly, but was scrupulously neat. In the heart of Africa he contrived to shave every morning.

He was a great smoker, but abstained in eating and drinking. Stories of food and drink, elaborate mess etiquette, cooks and their paraphernalia were never allowed to impinge his thoughts over the head. He complained first of the rapacity of Englishmen and next of their worship of dinner. A relative told me a trifling but characteristic incident which took place during his service on the Danube Commission. A distinguished personage called on him. Gordon's servant, a devout old man, told the caller that the Colonel was just at dinner, but the door was hardly closed when she heard Gordon's stern voice bidding her call the gentleman back, as he was not at dinner. The visitor returned and after he had gone, the trembling domestic ventured to look for the master which she had carefully saved out of the dinner sign on the table. She found him in his bower, service, cloth and all in a lamp in a locker. Affairs were not to his liking but a trifle like dinner. His humor of family dimmed gave him much trouble after he became a son in England.

His DISTANCE FOR SOCIAL FORMALITY. When he died not in Southampton he really could not accept a dinner, but he was just going up to London to sign his presence was known in London. His return to dinner would send him flying back to Southampton, and so the poor man vibrated from invitation to invitation. Few was even more repugnant to him than dinner. Pomp, parades, ceremonies and the embellishments of high station were abhorrent to him. He was uneasy and bored in the beautiful Kasr-on-Nass, the palace assigned to him on the Shubra road by the Khedive when he was in Cairo. He looked at his old camel saddle on the floor of his boudoir and longed for the desert. I think it was Gordon himself who told me of his visit to the Duk of Connaught. When he went to his room to dress for dinner the contents of his modest bag had been conveniently disposed for him and he gave me an amusing picture of his aged and battered comb, brushes and razors displayed on the magnifying dressing-table. Giegier Pasha, who once went to the White Nile as Gordon's guest, found him sitting in the cabin seated at a table with his men and before him and a file, with which he was carefully erasing the family crest from each piece. There was no affectation of simplicity or of contempt for rank, or of equality of station about this man, but absolute sincerity and a keen perception of the essential and a contempt for trivialities. A duke or a crest might be useful or ornamental, but they inspired in him no awe merely as dukes and crests. But no one could safely forget to give Gordon all the respect due to his rank, and he had a high family pride. Pomposity he never spared. His blessed sense of humour gave him much enjoyment of the effect of his attitude towards the sacred things of England upon the minds of his fellow-country. I say his blessed sense of humour for it was to him a blessed gift; it was no small element in his work. Writing from Shaka, after having suffered much of hunger, thirst and fatigue, after having been harassed by killing cars and was in imminent peril for weeks together, he says, "I will laugh when I tell you the story." Most of us would have thought of the heroic aspect of our story. He ordered a Circassian Pasha, Governor-General of Darfour, to leave the country, and to make sure that he left, he said, but for a little fun. I suspect, followed in his wake for 500 miles. The luxurious Pasha would scarcely curl himself up in a comfortable camp before the inexorable, red-faced Englishman would appear, ordering him to move on. Gordon's biography, however, dwelt so long upon this side of his character that those who know him only through the newspapers have no conception of the patient and far seeing statesmanship displayed in his services under the Khedive, nor of the military genius shown in his Chinese campaigns. The story of his brilliant defense of Khartoum is yet to be written.

His IMPETUOUS TEMPERAMENT. His first ENGAGEMENT IN EGYPT. He was of hasty temper, impulsive will and impulsive action. If ever a man needed the saving grace of religion it was Gordon, and he knew it. He was, however, tender-hearted and one of the most generous men in the world. In his quarters at Galatz a glass window opened on the passage by which his working-room was approached, and when in particular his temper he placed a hand on the window, as a warning to his people. On his "hammer days" he was to be avoided. One of his journeys up the Nile, while in a part of the river thick with crocodiles, a monkey with which he was playing on the deck of the steamer, fell overboard. In a twinkling Gordon was in the water to save the monkey.

His impetuosity must have got him into a thousand scrapes, from which only his mental and physical address and his "three o'clock-in-the-morning" courage rescued him. While hauling one of his nuggets (the common sailing craft of the Nile) up the rapids, in the fourth degree of

latitude, a rope broke and drifted away, and the boat was put in great peril. Gordon called for volunteers to go out after the rope, but none stirred. He jumped into a life, pulled out, picked up the rope, upset his skiff, swam with the rope to a rock and there remained all night till some means of rescue could be found. When in Darfour, marching to meet Suliman, the son of Sobeh, who stirred up a formidable revolt, he wrote: "Sobeh's son is now on his way to meet me with 2,800 armed slaves to see if I am weak. If so he will attack and try to make me prisoner to exchange for his father." He and I are strong we will temporize and try to bribe him. It is suggested to me not to use the Khedive's service. This was fatal to Ismail's plan. The Egyptian army was beaten by Gordon, and the Governor-General of the Sudan. His powers were greater than had been given to any former Governor-General, as was his territory. He was given absolute control over the revenues of the Sudan and was to pay nothing to the general treasury. The only stipulation was that he should carry on the work of the Sudan Railway. Most unfortunately for the Sudan the financial trouble into which Egypt steadily fell upset the whole plan. Gordon resigned, Ismail abdicated and then followed the train of events which led to the heroic death of one whose qualities will be more widely known and more generally revered as time goes on.

—P. G. THORNTON, Sometime Colonel of the Egyptian General Staff.

—New York World.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted.—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy felling attended by giddiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, acid, sour, gassy, acrid tongue coated? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there constipation? Is there vertigo or dizziness when going suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the fever and rheumatism become more and more decided, rheumatism appears, and the medical treatment involves strong unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The sweat and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is Seigle's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 47, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of them may be sent at book Rate. Two Newspapers may be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied invoices, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the cost of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post Office, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided—

1. That the sender will pay all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately after the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watercolor, hand-colored books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Missed or Delayed Correspondence.

When correspondence has been missed or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, "Sent to ... or Received at ... p.m., or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster General. This should be acted on the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Post Cards, 3 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns, &c., 2 cents per oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on registered correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Ceylon, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

Chair, Jinricksha, and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIN BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chair.

Half hour, ... 10 cents. One hour, ... 20 cents.

Three hours, ... 50 cents. Six hours, ... 70 cents.

Day (from 6 to 8), One Dollar.

DETAINED.

East-London Dispatch, Caps of Good Hope.

1 pair, 6 cents to pay.

Powell, Mr. J., Carmarthenshire, 1 parcel, 4 cents to pay.

For Merchant Ships.

General Rates.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip. Return Direct.

Four Coolies, \$1.00. Four Coolies, \$1.50.

Three Coolies, 85 cents. Three Coolies, 1.20.

Two Coolies, ... 80 cents. Two Coolies, ... 1.00.

RETURN.

By Pok-fu-Lam. By Aberdeen, Shortest Road.

Four Coolies, \$2.00. Four Coolies, ... 2.50.

Three Coolies, 1.60. Three Coolies, 2.00.

Two Coolies, ... 1.30. Two Coolies, ... 1.60.

By Wanted Gap.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.75. Three Coolies, ... 1.40.

Two Coolies, ... 1.20. Two Coolies, ... 1.20.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect is expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Holders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Interest Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office un stamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Holders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Patterns containing Patterns and such should be closed, if the nature of the content is to be exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Patterns.

PARCELS.

The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send valuable trifles through the Post Office, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Palki, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5 lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, "For a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis." The Registration of Parcels for this is a separate inquiry.

2. The following may be transmitted:

Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (or bandaged, &c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosives and Stances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Ice, Meat, Fish, Gums, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Postlet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received

without a private agreement.

BOOKS, ETC., WITHOUT COVERS.

Almanac (T. P. Wood & Co.)

Annual Report, National Bible Society.

Christian Messenger.

Church Times.

Concord and Herald.

Daniel Jean Richard (L'Industrie Horlogere).

Formular for the Administration of Phosphorus.

Formula of Selected Remedies for General Practice.

Fat Cap.

Groceria de Madrid.

Gatoe Pinocci.

Glasgow Weekly Mail.

Glasgow Weekly Citizen.

Glasgow Weekly Herald.

Holwells.

Home News.

India Portuguese.

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